

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1891.

## THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CAREWITCH.

The intelligence of the attempt made on the life of the Tsingisn Heir Apparent whilst on his visit to Japan will excite general regret, and general sympathy will be felt both with the unfortunate victim and with the much distressed host. The facts as given in our telegram are that while at Otsu, the Carewitch was attacked by a Japanese policeman and wounded in the face. The wound was not fatal, it is stated, and we trust it may prove no serious or of such a character as to disfigure the frank, good-natured face of the young Prince. The members of the House of Romanoff have so often been the mark of the assassin that during the whole of the Carewitch's travels special precautions have been taken to avoid any danger of this kind. The fact that, say, Poles and Russian nihilists are to be found in almost every large Anglo-Asiatic city, rendered the Prince's tour in India a matter of no little anxiety to the officials there; and the most stringent precautions were taken in that country to preserve his Imperial Highness from all possibility of attack.

In the various Colonies of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong, too, the Police exercised a strict watchful and jealous vigilance over all unknown persons during his visit. It is well known that Her Majesty the Empress of Russia has for great anxiety for the safety of her boy during his extended tour; and it is painful to think that when he had reached the country where it might well have been thought he was most remote from danger, he should have suddenly encountered it at the hands, too, of one of those appointed to protect him. For the attempt on his life was made by a native policeman, not by a nihilist or Pole lurking in disguise, ready to face any peril for the sake of a vicious vengeance. Of course, with the information at our command it is impossible to say what was the motive for this dark and desperate deed; we can only suppose that the would-be assassin was mad, or that he represents some hitherto undreamed-of "anti-Russian" faction. We have heard of any strong feeling against Russia being manifested in Japan, though the exchange of Southern Sogdien for the Kurile Islands was much resented at the time. It is hardly likely, however, that any section, even of the most anti-Russian of the population—a portion usually so law-abiding—could be found to deliberately desire the death of an innocent visitor, an amiable and gentle young Prince, who could have no personal enemies. The act certainly seems that of a madman, possibly a fanatic. Our boy has sailed down on the shores of Lake Biwa, about eight miles from the ancient capital Kyoto, and the Prince had probably just arrived from that city on an excursion to see the famous lake. The deplorable incident was promptly telegraphed to Tokyo and His Majesty the Mikado at once started for the scene. The distress and embarrassment the event would cause to the Mikado, may be readily imagined, and scarcely less than the Carewitch is entitled to compensation. It is needless to say that the Mikado and the Japanese Government will surely and directly be acquitted of any responsibility for the crime, for neither could for a moment have suspected that an assassin lurked in the ranks of the police appointed to protect the Imperial guest.

## THE LATE GOVERNOR.

The departure of the Governor on the 21st will be regarded with sincere regret by the entire community. The close of his administration has, it must be marked by an unfortunate difference with the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, but had His Excellency been able to remain until the end, he would have allowed the feelings which have been aroused to subside completely before he could be re-appointed. Their conduct ought to have been such as need no apology, and the painfully elaborate efforts of our German contemporary in Shanghai to glorify the whole proceeding not only betrays the fact that there was something to cover over, but indicates with unmistakable clearness the weak point in the diplomatic phalanx through which its defensive attitude was broken. We were told that the Ts Kuan Ko was accepted for this one occasion on the distinct understanding that before the time came round for another Audience of Foreign Ministers another pavilion should be built expressly to receive them, and this it was done to. When he feels he has thoroughly mastered a subject and is in a position to pronounce definitely upon it his opinion is not lacking in precision or firmness. He has, however, a habit of thinking in public, as various subjects come up for discussion, he speaks freely upon them, presenting whatever view happens to strike him at the moment, generally adding that he is open to conviction. If the view that he first struck is not the correct one, he quickly changes it, due time follows, and when he has finally made up his mind he does not want the courage or firmness to act upon his opinions. No better instance of this phase of His Excellency's character could be given than what he has said and done with regard to Sunday work in the harbour.

One great reform the Colony owes to Sir William Des Vœux is the open meeting of the Finance Committee, and had His Excellency remained it is not improbable that we would have had to thank him for others equally or more important. The justice of the demands of municipal government was, we believe, beginning to be perceived by him while his reference to the proposed Lighthouse and Harbour Board in his recent reply to Mr. Whitteman on the position and prospects of the colony shows that that subject also had been engaging his serious attention. Probably His Excellency was still very far from a switch, but with his usual fairness he would have been willing

to have the questions fully discussed, and the chances are that in the end some scheme for giving the taxpayers a larger measure of control over purely local affairs, both regards the harbour and the town, would have received his support. At least we should have been more hopeful of success with Sir William Des Vœux than with the generality of Governors.

As regards public works His Excellency's administration has been a fruitful and useful one. The question of the Gap Rock light was finally settled by him, and the work is now well advanced. The recreation ground in Happy Valley, which had already been nominally dedicated to the public, was under his direction made available for use. The great scheme of the Poyia Reclamation was finally shaped under his guidance and the difficult questions raised in connection with it satisfactorily adjusted. An asylum for insane Chinese has been built, thus making provision for an unfortunate class whose former treatment was a scandal and disgrace to the Colony. A refuge for girls rescued from kidnappers or from brothel slavery has been established, and is doing a large amount of good. Another reform projected by His Excellency was the improvement of the sanitary condition of the town by demolishing "rookeries" and replacing them with improved dwellings. To facilitate this scheme the Crown Lands Redemption Ordinance was passed, but the work has not yet been actually commenced. It would be tedious to enumerate all the Ordinances passed during Sir William Des Vœux's administration, but among the more important may be mentioned the European District Reservation Ordinance, designed to secure the European community against being crowded out of the city by the Chinese; the Ordinance authorising judicial investigations into the cause of fires, which has been attended with such excellent results; the Building Ordinance; and the Ordinance to restrict the Sunday working of cargo in the harbour, which will be received as a boon by a large class and has the sympathy of the great bulk of the community. Had His Excellency remained to complete his term the latter portion of his career would, we doubt not, have been as full of benefit for the Colony as the earlier portion. In bidding him farewell to-day the community will, we are sure, deeply regret his departure and most cordially wish him a speedy restoration to health and a long and agreeable career of usefulness in whatever part of the world he may select as his future residence. Lady Des Vœux, who has taken a warm interest in all works of charity, and has provided so gracefully over the hospitalities of Government House, has won general esteem and regard, and will also carry away with her the sincere good wishes of the community.

## THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THE AUDIENCE.

It what a correspondent sends us from Peking we correct, it would appear that he had not yet sounded the lowest depths of the famous Audience arrangements. It was charged against the Foreign Ministers that they had submitted to such conditions as placed them on a level with the Princes who are the vassals of the Empire. Their acceptance of "Audience in the hall" where these tributararies are in the habit of kneeling before the Throne was taken as the outward expression, patent to all men, that such a concession had in fact been made. It was ingeniously argued in the defence of the Ministers that their concession was "only a little one," that it was for this time only, and that once the present ceremony was over wild horses would not draw them again to the Ts Kuan Ko. This kind of apology has not yet soundly been restored for Sir William Des Vœux is a man who notwithstanding any temporary friction that may occur, is bound to command the permanent esteem and regard of all with whom he is brought in contact. He is eminently open-minded, with a capacity for weighing arguments, and a strong instinct of justice. A peculiarity of his mental process might give rise to the supposition that he was a man of changeable opinion, but this would be very far from the truth. When he feels he has thoroughly mastered a subject and is in a position to pronounce definitely upon it his opinion is not lacking in precision or firmness. He has, however, a habit of thinking in public, as various subjects come up for discussion, he speaks freely upon them, presenting whatever view happens to strike him at the moment, generally adding that he is open to conviction. If the view that he first struck is not the correct one, he quickly changes it, due time follows, and when he has finally made up his mind he does not want the courage or firmness to act upon his opinions. No better instance of this phase of His Excellency's character could be given than what he has said and done with regard to Sunday work in the harbour.

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The evil consequences of this lapse are unfortunately inevitable. The improvement in mutual relations has been thrown back by it for many years, probably a generation. How came the Ministers to be so easily gained over? Various reasons have been assigned. One Minister was shortly leaving and must go to the Emperor at any price. Another had practical business to do with the Colonies, and could not afford to be disagreeable to men who had the power to influence contracts. The British Minister had perfectly correct views on the subject, was however, in a hurry to leave, and could not afford to postpone his departure. His lordship went to the Tsung-l Yamen and could not afford to remark, "I do not think we have yet received similar assurances with regard to the garrisons, and I have no hesitation in saying that much remains to be done in regard to providing adequate garrisons for the coaling stations." His lordship went to the Tsung-l Yamen and could not afford to remark, "I do not think we have yet received similar assurances with regard to the garrisons, and I have no hesitation in saying that much remains to be done in regard to providing adequate garrisons for the coaling stations." The best means of providing the garrisons must be a subject of exceeding

concerned has not been reached. This was the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke, who is well known on the subject. He said, "I know exactly what garrisons are needed for our stations, we are not yet in the position of having supplied them, and I can only say that who fear that the Navy will find a most grave addition to its duties in the first days of a war—immediately before and immediately after the outbreak of war—in having to convey garrisons to coaling stations in all parts of the world. I cannot but think that we are relying too greatly, in these days of sudden wars, when they are rapidly over before they are declared—upon our power to rapidly garrison these stations after war has actually begun." Sir Charles then instanced the case of Sierra Leone and Esquimalt; the former the result of the protection of a few black troops, the latter altogether undefended. The Chairman (Lord Brassey) said that Mr. Stanhope had given assurances that the armaments necessary for the stations had been provided, and that there is little left to be done in regard to guns and works. His lordship went to the Tsung-l Yamen and could not afford to remark, "I do not think we have yet received similar assurances with regard to the garrisons, and I have no hesitation in saying that much remains to be done in regard to providing adequate garrisons for the coaling stations." The best means of providing the garrisons must be a subject of exceeding

accuracy can seldom or never be expected from a witness, and where the contradictions of evidence are consequently numerous, acquittals of guilty men must be proportionately larger even than it is in European countries.

In a recent number of the *Spectator* appeared an article on "The Asiatic Nation of Egypt." It is not, the writer says, as regards justice in itself, but as regards the method of distributing it, that the Asiatic empire becomes an accomplished fact one of the colonies will no doubt be that each portion shall contribute *pro rata* to the cost of defence as its means allow, but under the constitution as it stands at present Colonies can only be asked to pay for the troops actually stationed in each, and it is on that basis that the contribution must be arranged.

The most valuable part of Mr. Kerr's letter is that dealing with a really important question, that is, dealing with the constitution of the colonies, especially with reference to the financial control of the imperial Government. "If we have a base," says the writer, "we must have a strong central authority to maintain ordinary business, and, in cases, great differences between the amount of his just claim and the amount which, after the lawyers are paid, actually comes into his hands. All that is to the Asiatic utterly detestable." He thinks that when he is wronged it is the business of the ruler to right him at once, without delay, with out expense, fully and finally. The decision is to be inexorably just, but it is to be reached irrespective of any rules of evidence or any customs. As a matter of fact the system works horribly ill, but nevertheless says the writer, there is something loyally in the Asiatic notion of the proper distribution of justice. How ill the system works is a rule any one who has even a remote acquaintance with the methods of Chinese courts knows only too well, yet in cases like the Nanjing piracy it does seem to reach the ends of justice where our English procedure would fail and stumble.

To attempt to imitate in our parts Chinese methods of procedure is of course out of the question, but it is not possible that something might be done to draw closer the meshes of the law so that when men of the *Namo* pirates kidney, are brought before the Courts they should not find it so easy to escape. It is rather exasperating to think that a number of the gang had twice been brought up at the Police Court before the *Namo* affair and had been discharged, if not without a stain upon their character, but without any restraint upon their conduct, although no one could have any reasonable doubt of the man of the mob they were. The second time was when they took passage by the steamer *House* at Singapore with the intention of losing the steamer on the voyage. The plot was discovered in time and on arrival here the men were given in charge and were brought up to the Police Court before Mr. Francis, who had the best part of his life in China, who had experience at various ports, and has become acquainted with the communities would not likely to fall into the same mistake. The complaints of the legation's want of sympathy and support were never so great or so well founded in the time of Sir Rutherford Alcock or Sir Thomas Wade as they have been during the time of Sir John Walpole, and to Sir Hubert Parkes they were entirely absent. In Mr. Chaloner Alabaster we have a man who will have a worthy successor to the last named distinguished and able Minister. From him our Chinese Commissaries and individual merchants would have received an attentive hearing when they had representations to make and active support when the case seemed a reasonable and just one. He would have been a safe man with his activity being tempered by the amount of care everyone would be glad to see in him. Chaloner returns to China as Minister, but should his departure on a particular occasion mark the close of his career in that part of the world he will carry with him the more esteem of the British community, gained by thirty-six years of good and useful service, and the very cordial friendship and good wishes of all who have had the good fortune to be brought into personal contact with him.

## CONCERT AT THE GERMAN CLUB.

On the 6th inst. a large gathering of the foreign community in the course of a social meeting of the German Club in the evening of a quiet evening. The German Club is the organ of a number of ladies. All the performers whose names appear on the programme are well known to Hongkong audiences with the exception of Miss Pollard, who has only appeared once. The audience was composed mainly of the members of the *Namo* pirates who have only been heard of since their capture. The *Namo* pirates were fortunate enough to be captured in the vessel *Sophia*, which was bound for the *Namo* islands. They were discovered in time and on arrival here the men were given in charge and were brought up to the Police Court before Mr. Francis, who had the best part of his life in China, who had experience at various ports, and has become acquainted with the communities would not likely to fall into the same mistake. The complaints of the legation's want of sympathy and support were never so great or so well founded in the time of Sir Rutherford Alcock or Sir Thomas Wade as they have been during the time of Sir John Walpole, and to Sir Hubert Parkes they were entirely absent. In Mr. Chaloner Alabaster we have a man who will have a worthy successor to the last named distinguished and able Minister. From him our Chinese Commissaries and individual merchants would have received an attentive hearing when they had representations to make and active support when the case seemed a reasonable and just one. He would have been a safe man with his activity being tempered by the amount of care everyone would be glad to see in him. Chaloner returns to China as Minister, but should his departure on a particular occasion mark the close of his career in that part of the world he will carry with him the more esteem of the British community, gained by thirty-six years of good and useful service, and the very cordial friendship and good wishes of all who have had the good fortune to be brought into personal contact with him.

## MRI. ALABASTER'S DEPARTURE.

By the departure of Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, the British Consular Service in China loses its senior member. Although he goes nominally or leave, it is understood that there is only a small probability of his return. That the services of such a competent and experienced officer should be lost to his country is a matter for profound regret, especially at a time like the present when British diplomacy in China is such a helpless force. In whatever port he has served Mr. Alabaster has distinguished himself by his energetic defence of the interests of his nation, and if it had pleased God to grant him a longer life he would have been attached to the Chinese Government for a much longer period. His services to the Chinese Government have proved themselves to be of great value, and his departure will be a loss to the Chinese Government. The time is now ripe for the Chinese Government to take advantage of the situation and to deal with the *Namo* pirates, and it is probable that the *Namo* pirates will be dealt with as persons dangerous to the peace and good order of the country. The *Namo* pirates would never have been heard of.

**MR. ALABASTER'S DEPARTURE.**

On Wednesday evening will look forward with pleasure anticipation to future opportunities of exerting my talents in trade. At the other time in the programme were given the finished manner the name attach'd to the world lead us to expect, the entertainment will be a most successful one, and the guests were induced to those hosts for a thoroughly enjoyable evening. There was, however, one disappointment in the fact that Mr. J. Hill, who had come down for a song in the second part of the programme, was unfortunately unable to appear owing to indisposition. The programme was as follows:

## THEIR

Chor. Bruni Chorus "Liedgern" Richard Wagner  
Lady Amazons  
Pianoforte

Mr. Gillies  
Soprano Solo ("Good night" Uncle Rubinstein)  
Arias and Dances  
Vocal  
Piano  
Mr. H. H. Parker

Piano Solo Recit & Arioso "Frederick" C. M. Weber  
Herr Chas. Lamont "Adagio" Mendelssohn

Violin Duet Allegro agitato "S. B. Viotti"

L. H. W. G. von Winter

Chor. Schubert Marchener

Bass Solo "Don Juan" F. Schubert

Herr H. Boner II. THEIL

Chor. Zigeuner Chorus "Eliza" Mendelssohn

LADY AMAZONS  
Pianoforte

Piano Solo Final sonata "G. B. Casella" Mendelssohn

Mr. Gillies  
Lady Amazons

Alto Solo "Good night" Mrs. Gordon

Piano  
Duet "Andante" Kreutzer Sonata" G. Brahms

Violin Solo "Eliza" Mendelssohn

Piano  
Tenor Solo "Eliza" Mendelssohn

Chor. "Der Jager Abend" Op. 50 Mendelssohn

LIEDERFEST

The ladies who assisted in the choruses were Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Grandmother, Mrs. H. H. Parker, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Nibthart, and Miss F. A. Hart, A. Clement, E. Knobell, and L. Lamont. The Liederfests were composed as follows:—First Tenor—Messrs. E. Hagan, A. Klutze, Chas. Lamont, and H. Witte; Second Tenor—Misses G. A. Atkinson, G. Frankland, John Major, and A. Scholles; First Bass—Messrs. H. H. Parker, J. G. Goodman, C. W. Jones, C. Michael, and S. Standish—Misses H. Rose, M. Grotz, O. Geduld, F. W. Koch, and M. March. My Scholles conducted.







VAN HOUTEN'S

PURE  
SOLUBLE  
COCOA

BEST

AND

GOES FARTHEST.

NO. 10,390 一九百三零年第一號

六七月四日七日光

HONGKONG THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1891.

四年

第四十十五號

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to "The Press," only, and special business matters to "The Manager." All advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancellation or payment for the same is received. Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address, *Press*. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

**THE INTEREST** and **RESPONSIBILITY** of the late Mr. JOHN HENRY SMITH in our Firm ceased on the 1st of May this year.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1208]

PUNJAB AND SIKH DUA SAMAN TAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for the issue of PRE-TAKING OF SHARES in the above Company will close at 5 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1891.

These Shares are now offered to Shareholders in the proportion of One Preferential Share to each Ordinary Share held by them, and if not accepted within the time and date aforesaid, they will be deemed to be declined, and after that date, if at any time the said Share will be declined by the Directors at their discretion, preference in allotment being given to present Shareholders.

A. O. GOURLIN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1205]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, Undeclared BANKS will be CLOSED on the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 18th instant (WHIT-MONDAY).

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, JOHN THUBEREN,

Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-

TRALIA, AND CHINA, T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION,

F. DE BOVIS,

Acting Chief Manager.

FOR THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

E. W. BUTTER,

Manager,

FOR THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ÉCOPMETTE

L. GLENAT,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1201]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by:

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on SATURDAY, the 16th MAY, 1891,

at 2.30 P.M.,

at THE SALES ROOMS, QUEEN'S ROAD,

An Auctioneer,

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, FURNITURE and

POPS, ELECTRO-PLATED CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, STATIONERY and

PERAMBULATORS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, comprising

PIANO, VIBRAPHONE, ARIS-

TOMS, FLUTE, VIOLINS, and FLAGBO-

LETS.

4c. &c. &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

J. M. AMSTONG, K.

Asstioner.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1202]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The Undersigned has received instructions

to sell by:

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on SATURDAY, the 16th MAY, 1891,

at 2.30 P.M.,

at THE SALES ROOMS, QUEEN'S ROAD,

An Auctioneer,

REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in the FREEM-

MASTERS' LODGE on SATURDAY,

the 16th instant at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1175]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1183.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in the FREEM-

MASTERS' LODGE on SATURDAY,

the 16th instant at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1163]

ANTI-COCKROACH VARNISH.

Priox 60 cents per bottle.

Effectually prevents the destruction of Books

by Cockroaches.

This Varnish gives the binding nor produces the objectionable sticky appearance common to most varnishes.

Directions for use.—Apply freely with a piece of sponge.

The application should be renewed about three times during the season.

Sale Proprietor:

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

FRANK COLLINS,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [182]

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An Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1203]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

STEAM FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamer.

"DELTAS."

Captain Abbal, will leave for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 8 A.M.

G. DE CHATEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1167]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

are now informed that the Goods

are being landed at their destination in Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godewas at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to no Fire Insurance and no claim will be made.

Consignees are also hereby informed that all claims must be made before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1169]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

"GUTHRIE."

Captain Shannon, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that the Undersigned has been appointed to receive and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be once landed into the Kowloon Dock and stored at Consignee's risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims for the steamer must be made to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1193]

INTIMATIONS.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1845.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

"BIRLEY, DAILEY, M'COY & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1891. [1225]

INTIMATIONS.

WHITE MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

MAY 15TH AND 16TH.

A GRAND BAZAAR will be held at the

ITALIAN CONVENTION behalf of the Poor

of the Establishment. Objects Useful and Or-

namental for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

The Bazaar will open at 10 A.M.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [1182]

INTIMATIONS.

DAKIN, BROTHERS OF CHINA,

LIMITED.

CHEMISTS

AND

AERATED WATER MANUFAC-

TURERS.

## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

COLONIAL HOUSE.

BATH TOWELS and BLANKETS.

BATH GOWNS.

TURKISH TOWELS.

HONEYCOMB TOWELS.

BRICK TOWELS.

Calvert's 10 and 20 per cent. CATHOLIC

SOAP.

GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

SPONGE BAGS, SPONGE BASKETS.

BATHING COSTUMES, BATHING

DRAWERS.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

12 GOLD MEDALS &amp; 2 SILVER MEDALS

By Appointment.

KUHN & CO.<sup>®</sup>

HONGKONG. YOKOHAMA.

Established, 1869.

THE ORIENTAL FINE ART DEPOT.

Known as the Oldest and most reliable Establishment in the East.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1891.

1891

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON &amp; COMPANY

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently visited

with automatic Steam Machinery the latest and most approved kind, and we are available to compete, in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the strictest care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOTTLES of our Aerated Waters are available to supply large bottles at reasonable rates. Of the Orders, those of our Customers who prefer to have their to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Water is packed in large barrels, and in casks containing pieces and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is DISPENSARY, HONG KONG;

and all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

POTASH WATER.

SELTZER WATER.

LITHIA WATER.

SARAPARILLA WATER.

TONIC WATER.

GINGER ALE.

GINGER-BEAD.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Hongkong, China and India. [2-10]

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to me.

Correspondents are requested to send their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters of publication should be written on one side of paper only.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent to the office on the 15th day of publication. After that date the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 12.

MAREFA.

On the 3rd May, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. Mr. J. C. Casson, Captain of the Royal Engineers, and Captain J. J. Casson, of Calcutta, to ROBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Buckinghamshire, England.

DEATHS.

On the 1st May, on board the steamer *Sachsen*, in the Red Sea, ERNST, the beloved wife of JOSEPH WEICH, of Augsburg.

At Kitching, on the 3rd May, CHARLES BOYD, for 15 years Consul of the U.S.A. at Canton, died.

At Kitching, on the 3rd May, ROBERT FRANCIS SMITH, of Calcutta, aged 44 years.

At Kitching, on the 3rd May, ELIJAH WELLS, engineer, formerly of the Taku Tong and Lighter Co., aged 44 years.

HONG KONG, MAY 14TH, 1891.

The memorial addressed to the Throne by the Chinese Minister to England and France serves to throw a side light upon the reasons influencing the Peking Government in their recent action with regard to the Audience Question. A sudden disposition to be gracious and accord the frequently demanded audience was, it will be remembered, shown after the question had for more than a year been systematically shirked. It was of course characteristic of Chinese policy that they should derive the concession of any real value in native eyes by arranging that the function should take place in the *Beiguan* devoted to the reception of *gongxiades* from Tributary nations, just as it was characteristic of the Foreign Ministers in these days that they should accept half *tao* with the eagerness of whining mendicants. With that part of the question we do not propose to concern ourselves just now; our interest is confined to the memorial presented to the Emperor by His Excellency HAUEN. There seems good reason to believe that this memorial had the effect intended in inducing the Emperor to grant the audience as lately recorded. The memorialist writes:—“Your servant has also heard that the Ministers ‘which we Foreign nation sends to another’ are all admitted to an audience with the Ruler of the country to which he is sent.” To be denied such an audience is a disgrace; on the other hand, the Ruler, to honour the Ministers, grants them audiences. Your Majesty, since assuming the Government, has not granted audience to the Foreign Ministers, so they believe your Majesty is not gracious to them; consequently there has been much said and written on the matter. The English and French Press say that soon the Ministers of all nations will combine to urge an audience.

It is well to be prepared to deal with this question as it deserves to be dealt with.” This was a useful intimation, and the Peking Government for one had the wisdom to not upon it. They did not wait for the question to be forged on their notice, by combined action, but took the initiative and thus made the act appear like a voluntary and gracious concession on the part of the young Emperor. The Empress-Dowager was no doubt penetrated with a sense of the impolicy of holding out on this question after Heaven’s Memorial, and would be sure to use her influence in this scale to secure a cheap piece of credit for what it had become inexpedient to refuse any longer, with the precedent established by the Emperor Tung Chien in 1873. The result amply proved the astuteness of Minister Hauen’s advice. Dazzled by the unexpected concession and timeliness of the Imperial Government, the Diplomatic Body at Peking hastily swallowed the proposals of the Tsung-li Yüan and became easy dupes to that wily Board, who have thus established a precedent which the Foreign Ministers will find it difficult to disown in the future.

So far as the advice given by Hauen commands our respect and approval, and as we have intimated on a previous occasion, the Peking Government must not be blamed for making the best bargain they could in order to render the Audience a ceremony that should redound to the glorification of the Dragon Throne and the humiliation of the “outward barbarian.” It was the business of the Foreign Ministers to see that their respective flags were not trailed in the mire. When we come to examine further into this Memorial, however, we find it contains several false charges and many significant conclusions, some of which latter are unfortunately only too correct. Of the former the following alleged against the English and French representatives is particularly notable:—“When disputes used to arise with the Representatives of either of these Foreign countries [England and France], he always used to ‘go’ and take counsel with his fellow representative and then they would combine to force China to terms. We gave them wealth and received no thanks for it.”

We used reasonable argument with them, and received tardy and unsatisfactory answers. We made treaties with them which they evaded.” This is simply laughable; it is no exactly the reverse of the actual fact. Less cause for censure is to be found in some of the subsequent conclusions Mr. Hauen has arrived at, for which there is much better foundation. One of these is the increased respect paid to China since he refused to pay an indemnity to France for the war over Tonkin. “Our resolute refusal to pay the indemnity,” he writes, “has raised us immensely in the opinion of the Foreign nations, who now see we are not to be bullied into compliance with every ridiculous proposal.” There is some truth in this, but it is to be feared that the success which attended China’s resistance to the English and French has not been entirely due to the efforts of the Foreign countries.

The Straits Times says:—“It is said that a syndicate of British, French and American merchants of Hongkong regularly hire steamers to the Far East, to carry on a postal, passenger and merchandise service between the ports of Japan, China and Eastern Siberia, including Corea. The whole of the fleet, which began with two small steamers, is now composed of 120 vessels, all the principal ports of Tokyo and Yokohama were present, and the party was unanimously pronounced a great success.

We regret to learn that the Hon. W. M. Deane, the Acting Colonial Secretary, still continues unable to perform his duties owing to ill-health. His place is taken for the present by the Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. Goddard, in addition to the work of his own department. A medical board will examine Mr. Deane in a few days and should find him fit to be unfavourable if it is possible that he will have to leave the service from the Colony.

The wreck of the steamer *Holme Edie* was put up to auction at Shanghai on the 7th instant, and sold for £1,000. The buyer was Mr. John Robert, a diver, for £1,750. The cargo was then offered, and eventually bought by Messrs. Morris and King for £1,525. The purchasers sent a party the next day to the wreck to commence salvage operations. The *Morristown* says:—“By a strange coincidence, when the holme was hauled ashore, the identical ship, the *P. & O.* steamer *Hong Kong*, was going home to ship when she sank.”

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The Straits Times has the following regard the Chinese argument, whatever the property fetched the defendant was bound for \$35,000. Why did he not pay the \$35,000 into Court and plaintiff would release the goods at once? His Lordship—Mr. Leach said they were willing to pay the \$35,000.

Lord—He did not hear him say so, my Lord.

His Lordship is the defendant admitted their liability to the extent of \$35,000, but stated that the liabilities did not amount to so much. It was really a question of amounts.

The Chinese claimants had been consulted. It was agreed that the defendant should pay \$35,000 into Court, the property to be handed over to him, and the question of amounts to be settled by an officer of the Court.

sum when Mr. O’Connor, Sheriff of Cork, and Lord Rosse, of the Royal Office, Notary Public, was a coal-moulder at his national, but he belonged nevertheless to the orthodox school and kept himself clear of any individual partnership or of pronouncing that way was not yet complete. It will be curious to see whether another interregnum appears in this case. It should be paid 15 per cent, bond, he was going to pay it now it is value of \$35,000 instead of \$48,000. That was old—old—which other companies adopt, and which we did; the bonus was deflected afterwards, and that will bring our percentage of charges to 18.75. Unless any shareholders present will ask any questions I will define that on the business of the Association as a private meeting, and hold immediately after this meeting, when all matters can be freely discussed, and in conclusion I may state on behalf of the Secretaries and your Directors that they have the liveliest interest in the welfare of the Association, and are anxious to receive the dividends on the shares which the members have received in the form of cash, and the dividends on the part of the Association, which is now more than 20 years.

MIDDLETON, referring to U.S. Government securities valued in the assets at \$100,000 suggested that the original cost of each should appear in the accounts as well as the market value.

The CHAIRMAN said there would be no objection to giving the two values. In most cases they would like to do so.

Mr. WIRE asked if the petition sent in by shareholders would be placed on the minutes of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it would come before the private meeting. It was on account of the petition that the Directors called the private meeting, in the interests of the shareholders.

Mr. WIRE said many shareholders were anxious that it should be publicly known that the shareholders were doing this to do something else. You cannot call to a meeting to do anything else. You requested a meeting and the Directors called a private one; and it may be that the shareholders are satisfied with it as they are quite at liberty to call a general meeting, which can be a public meeting. We have no objection to shareholders doing what they like, but we only one say judgment in allowing them to do it to-day in the way that will be the best for their interest and the company. The shareholders will be notified of the proceedings of the private meeting.

Mr. WIRE said the motion of the CHAIRMAN was carried.

The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders the accounts of the last 12 months ending 31st December, 1890, as presented be accepted and passed.

Mr. H. J. STUCK, moved, That Mr. C. Vincent Smith, Shanghai, Mr. C. Vincent Smith in the chair.

The following is the report:

The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders the accounts of the last 12 months ending 31st December, 1890, as presented be accepted and passed.

The first ordinary general meeting of this Association was held on the 7th May at the office of the agents, Messrs. Smith & Son, 18, Queen Street, London, E.C.

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The following is the report:



## TO BE LET.

TO LET  
FROM 15TH MAY.

**THE GROUND FLOOR** of No. 10, PRAYA LESTER, hitherto occupied by the German Consulate. Apply to **MEYER & Co.** Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [1117]

TO LET.  
FROM THE 1ST JULY.

**FIVE ROOMS** on the Upper Floor of the ICE COMPANY's Premises in Ice House Lane. Also now Vacant.

3 LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor, and 1 GODOWN on the Ground Floor. Apply to the Manager at the Depot, or to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**, General Managers. Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [1094]

TO LET.  
POSSESSION FROM 15TH MAY.

**FOUR ROOMS** on the FIRST FLOOR of Queen's Road Central, No. 10, suitable for Offices, at present in the occupation of the Mitsui Busan Knishia. Apply to **SANDER & Co.** Hongkong, 25th April, 1891. [1064]

## TO BE LET SHORTLY.

A exceedingly comfortable and cool Six-Roomed HOUSE. Apply to **The Secretary, HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,** Hongkong, 11th April, 1891. [1036]

## TO LET.

**N. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE,** OFFICES & CHAMBERS in CONNAUGHT HOUSE, Queen's Road Central. OFFICES IN VICTORIA BUILDINGS. NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. NO. 2, PEDDER'S HILL. NO. 18, SEYMOUR TERRACE. HOUSE IN FOXHOLLOW ROAD, Nullah S. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co.** Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891. [145]

## TO LET.

**HOUSE** No. 12, ABERNETHY ROAD, at present occupied by the French Consulate. Apply to **J. A. DE CARVALHO.** Hongkong, 13th April, 1891. [129]

**THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.** TO LET. KNUTSFORD TERRACE. KOWLOON.

**H**OUSES with 5 Rooms, including Bath-Rooms, Tennis Courts, Good View and healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$325 a month. Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [1780]

## TO BE LET.

**DESIRABLE OFFICES & GODOWNS,** No. 13, Praya Central. Apply to **STOLTERFOHT & HIRST.** Hongkong, 7th October, 1889. [147]

## TO LET.

**GODOWN**, 504, PRAYA EAST. Rent \$40. Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [1168]

TO LET.  
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

**THE FIRST and SECOND FLOORS** of No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL, splendidly suited for SHIPPING OFFICES, having a commanding view over the entire Harbour. Apply to **M. J. MACMAHON & CO. LIMITED,** 18, Praya Central. Hongkong, 16th March, 1891. [189]

## TO LET.

**THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.** POSSESSION APRIL, 1891.

**WESTBOUENE VILLA, NORTH.** Cheap Rental. Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891. [375]

## TO LET AT THE PEAK.

(PARTLY FURNISHED). "BROOKHURST," a detached Residence situated upon MOUNT GOUGH, about Seven Minutes walk from PLANTATION ROAD STATION, and from which is obtained a magnificent view of the Harbour and cut to sea. The House contains Drawing Room, Dining-Room, Bedchamber, Drawing Room, and Bath-Rooms, &c. and has a Tennis Court attached, which will be put in order at the Landlord's expense if the House to be taken for a year. Immediate Possession.

For further particulars apply to **PALMER & TURNER,** 18, Praya Central. Hongkong, 13th April, 1891. [1930]

TO LET.  
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

**N. 8, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.** POSSESSION 1ST MAY. Corner house No. 5, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE. The above all have Gas and Water laid on. Moderate Rental. Apply to **"UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE."** Hongkong, 14th April, 1891. [1805]

## TO LET.

**ROSE VILLAS** West, BONHAM and BONHORN Roads, furnished, with Tennis Lawns. From 1ST MAY. **AGODOWN** at WEST POINT. **THE HOMESTEAD**—Mount Kellett. Furnished. Apply to **SHARP & Co.** Telegraph House. Hongkong, 13th March, 1891. [146]

**THE PEAK BUILDING CO. LIMITED.** TO LET.

SEVEN Five-Loomed HOUSES Nos. 2 to 8, STONE TERRACE, near Peak Church. Gas laid on. Apply to **SECRETARY,** at Office, 58, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [159]

## TO LET.

**N. 4, WEST TERRACE.** Entry 1ST MARCH. Apply to **G. C. ANDERSON,** 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. [367]

## TO LET.

With immediate Possession. **GODOWN** No. 475, in MATHESON STREET, WANCHAI. Apply to **EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & Co.** Hongkong, 22nd October, 1890. [168]

## TO LET.

**CRAIGELLACHIE**, 8, BONHAM ROAD. Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 21st August, 1890. [51]

## TO LET.

Possession 1st January, 1891. DESIRABLE FIVE-ROOMED RESIDENCE, STOWFORD, Bonham Road. Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 3rd November, 1890. [67]

## TO LET

## TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

**N. 6, SEYMOUR TERRACE, CONNER HOUSE,** gas under the house for Chain, Wind, &c. Moderate Rent for six months. Apply to **A. J. BOOTH.** Hongkong, 30th April, 1891. [1085]

## TO LET AT HOME.

**A. LARGE, DRY, and SPACIOUS GO-** DOWN, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI. Also now Vacant. Apply to **N. MODY & Co.** Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [1164]

## TO LET.

**BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.** R. E. LOWE NO. 59.

## TO LET.

**MYRTLE BANK.** D. T. H. 1891.

## TO LET.

**DETACHED BUNGALOW** situated on the Ridge near MOUNT KELLET, East moderate. Apply to **N. J. EDE.** Hongkong, 7th May, 1891. [1147]

## TO LET.

**W. M. S. MOSQUE STREET,** Gas and Water laid on. Apply to **F. S. DE SOUZA.** 6, Pedder's Terrace. Hongkong, 6th May, 1891. [1133]

## TO LET.

**WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.** OFFICES above Messrs. DOUGLAS LAFAYETTE & Co.'s Premises. Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.** Hongkong, 31st May, 1891. [1190]

## TO LET.

**NO. 12, ABERNETHY ROAD,** at present occupied by the French Consulate. Apply to **J. A. DE CARVALHO.** Hongkong, 13th April, 1891. [129]

**THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

## TO LET.

**KNUTSFORD TERRACE.** KOWLOON.

**H**OUSES with 5 Rooms, including Bath-Rooms. Tennis Courts. Good View and healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$325 a month. Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [1780]

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Possession 1st January, 1891. DESIRABLE FIVE-ROOMED RESIDENCE, STOWFORD, Bonham Road. Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 3rd November, 1890. [67]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & CO.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Bokhara.	Brit. str.	Weisheit.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Bellarophon.	Brit. str.	Guthrie.	Butterfield & Swire.	22nd inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Kalew.	Brit. str.	Casino.	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Or 22nd inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Colombia.	Brit. str.	Schuckmann.	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Or 22nd inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Cambridge.	Brit. str.	Haeckel.	Malchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Empress of Japan.	Brit. str.	Lutigne.	Malchers & Co.	On 26th inst. at Noon.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Victoria, B.C. & F.L.D.	Brit. str.	Admiral.	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On 19th inst. at 1 P.M.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Victoria, B.C. & F.L.D.	Brit. str.	Hill.	P. M. S. C. Co.	On 30th inst. at 1 P.M.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	City of Rio.	Brit. str.	Malchers & Co.	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Adolphus.	Brit. str.	St. James.	Dowell, Carrill & Co.	Or about 20th inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Albany.	Brit. str.	McLaurin.	Reuter, Broekelman & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Malta.	Brit. str.	Shannon.	Russell & Co.	On 16th inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Malta.	Brit. str.	Williamson.	Siemens & Co.	On 17th inst. at 8 A.M.
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Anton.	Brit. str.	Symon.	Siemens & Co.	
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Anton.	Brit. str.	Costanzo.	Siemens & Co.	
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Thibet.	Brit. str.	Dane.	Siemens & Co.	
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Thibet.	Brit. str.	David Sasse.	Siemens & Co.	
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Thibet.	Brit. str.	Dowell, Carrill & Co.		
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Thibet.	Brit. str.	Reuter, Broekelman & Co.		
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Thibet.	Brit. str.	Russell & Co.		
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Thibet.	Brit. str.	Siemens & Co.		
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Thibet.	Brit. str.	Tucker.		
LONDON, &c. VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Thibet.	Brit. str.	Weller		